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The Chattanooga Rebel is furious for an invasion of the North. It thinks fifty thousand veteran rebels can "move untrammelled and almost unchallenged from Cincinnati to Boston." Inflaming its imagination with this exciting chance, it blazes out so:

They can lay in ashes the richest and most populous of Northern cities, leaving behind them a belt as broad and burning as the Elliptic. They can run a burning plow-share over the hot-beds of pulling fanaticism, from which sprang the Ate turned loose on the South.

A "belt" of destruction "as broad and burning as the Elliptic" would be unpleasant to lay, likewise to endure; but we give the rebels due notice that if they reduce our fair land to a waste as broad as the "Elliptic," we shall insist on the South being devastated as wide as the "Parabolic." If we are to have mathematical measures of devastation, the Rebel may rest assured that the North will cultivate the biggest curve in conic sections. The suggestion that the Rebel meant to say "Elliptic," and made a Mrs. Partington miss of it, we dismiss with the contempt which ought to be visited on all who would doubt the civilization and erudition of our "Southern brethren."—*Ind. Journal.*

At no time since the war broke out has the average mortality of the army been more than six per cent. In the Crimean army the mortality was twenty-three per cent. In the army on the Spanish peninsula, under Wellington, the mortality was sixteen and one-half per cent. This reduction in the mortality of our army is partly due to the pains the Sanitary commission have taken to give the soldier information which is serviceable to him in preserving his health on the field of battle, and careful nursing in hospitals, as well as in furnishing him, by the Government, with proper clothing and food.—*Exchange.*

The mortality in the army, we have heard a number of intelligent physicians say, has been but little if any greater than with those who have staid at home.

The Jackson Appeal, of May 5th, but a few days before Grant's capture of the town, published an advertisement of Richard Potts, "Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.," calling on "Planters and Gardeners," to save for him all the "potato flies," they could get as a substitute for "cathartides" or "Spanish flies," for blistering purposes. He says:

"They (the flies) appear in large numbers on the potato, egg-plant and beet, from which they are easily taken in the morning and evening. They should be killed by throwing them into scalding water for a few minutes, then taken out and spread upon paper, or cloth to dry."

It is said the rebel sympathizers of Maryland are not half so anxious for the presence of Lee's army this time as they were before, for the reason that the government has caused it to be understood that whatever property of loyal men is carried off or destroyed by the rebels shall be made good out of the property of rebel sympathizers. This thing of putting pocket against politics has a wonderfully soothing effect on politics.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—We are glad to notice that the civil authorities are enforcing the law in regard to the carrying of concealed weapons. The *Indiana Journal of Monday*, says, that Alfred Wise was fined \$8 Saturday by Mayor Caven for carrying concealed weapons.—He was visiting the city from Hamilton county.

Capt. Lewis Prosser, who killed Sergeant Daniels, and was wounded by a shot from another soldier, in Brown co., two months ago, died from the effects of his wounds on Wednesday, as we learn from a gentleman just from Martinsville. The death of Prosser leaves a vacancy on the Butternut ticket for County Clerk. Some enterprising guerrilla will probably try to shoot an enrolling officer at once and secure the nomination of his party.—*Ind. Jour.*

Peter Apple, of Oakland, Marion county, was lately recruited for the 11th Indiana, and took part in the attempt to storm one of the Vicksburg batteries. The rebel fire was so destructive that our army recoiled. Apple, the "raw recruit," didn't see the backward movement and kept going ahead until right up to one of the rebel guns, caught a gunner by the collar and brought him within our lines, saying, "Boys, why didn't you come on. Every fellow might have done. We have heard of no more dastardly of bravery than this little incident in the war began."

T. famous saying of Shakespeare that there a divinity that shapes our ends is exemplified in the employment of some thousand pretty girls in Milford in making gentlemen's gaiter boots.

The New Postage Law.

On July 1st the new postage law goes into effect, and we have been furnished with the following items touching it, that the public may understand some of its provisions. We would call especial attention to the following sections and instructions:

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post-office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid therefor at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt and keep a record, &c.

INSTRUCTION No. 3.—This section absolutely prohibits the delivery of any letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or package, whatever, until the postage charged thereon shall be paid. A printed matter must be retained until it is paid for either as a transient package or for a quarter.

INSTRUCTION No. 18.—No newspaper or magazine not pre-paid at the mailing office can be delivered under this law until the postage has been paid for at least one quarter, unless the party addressed shall pay on each paper or magazine the rate required on transient matter (which is greater than the regular rates). * * * If postmasters deliver any mail matter without first collecting the postage thereon, they must immediately charge themselves with the amount and report it as paid in their quarterly account. Any failure to do this will be cause of removal.

A uniform system of letter postage will prevail, and that rate is three cents to any part of the United States, for half an ounce or less.

All local or drop letters will be two cents, to be pre-paid by stamps.

SECTION 26.—That if any matter to which by law the postage is required to be pre-paid at the mailing office, shall reach its destination without such pre-payment, double the pre-paid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

INSTRUCTION No. 26.—* * * If postage is partly pre-paid, the unpaid postage will be charged with double rates.

When letters are put into the office without pre-payment by accident, they will be forwarded, but double rates will be charged. If it is believed by the postmaster that such letters or packages are not put in through ignorance or by mistake, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The fee for registering letters will be twenty cents instead of five—the old rate.

The rate of postage on all transient matter, and upon all available matter, except letters and regular newspapers and periodicals, is fixed by weight of package (excepting circulars). This standard weight is fixed at four ounces and passed at the rate of two cents, an extra rate of two cents being added for each additional weight (that is four cents). Double this rate (that is eight cents) is charged for books by the same standard weight. These circulars or any less number in an unsealed envelope to one addressee pass at the rate of two cents.—Seals, engravings and other miscellaneous matter (with some exceptions) are also charged at the same rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction, if sent to one address. These postage charges must, in all cases, be pre-paid by stamps. No extra charge is made, as heretofore, for any business card or any address printed on the wrapper.

Route agents will in future receive and deliver packages of papers that are now conveyed by express companies.

SECTION 40. And be it further enacted, That postmasters at the office of delivery are authorized, and it shall be their duty to remove the wrappers and envelopes from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage, nor lawfully franked, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any connection with any such printed matter, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

INSTRUCTION No. 40.—If postmasters cannot make this examination without destroying the wrapper, they will rate package with letter postage, and collect the same on delivery.

By a careful perusal of the foregoing extract and synopsis of the new postal laws, many mistakes will be prevented by the reading and corresponding public, and some unpleasant feelings prevented toward postmasters in the performance of their duties.

THE LITTLE CHAIR.—There is a little chair that occupies a silent nook in the corner of a lonely room. It is never removed out of its place, and is only occasionally touched by reverent hands which softly wipe from its arms and little cane seat the atoms of dust, tears dropped faintly, but wholly unheeded.—The little chair has not always occupied its corner so still and solemnly; only a few short weeks, and it was the constant companion, the sharer in all restless fancies of a bright and busy child. Utterly untroubled and down the little feet pattered all day long, and only at night the blue eyes dropped wearily, and the loving little hands rested from their eager work or play.

But, alas, the blue eyes are closed now; the lashes lie tenderly upon the white cheek; the sunny hair curls lightly over a smooth, placid brow; and the little hands lie peacefully at rest over the heart whose quick pulsations have been suddenly and ruthlessly checked in the very beginning of its sweet, young life. Death has been there—that fearful, unrelenting destroyer, who shows no mercy; who annihilates even hope with one icy glance, and leaves to tender pity only the poor consolation of tears.

MILITARY ARRESTS VINDICATED.

Letter From President Lincoln.

The officers of the Democratic meeting that was held at Albany, May 19th, of which Erastus Corning was President, forwarded the resolutions then adopted to President Lincoln, requesting his "earnest consideration of them," and adding that "the meeting was one of the most respectable as to numbers and character, and one of the most earnest in support of the Union, ever held in that city." The substance of the resolutions was given in our columns at the time, and so far as they relate to the topic discussed by the President, will sufficiently appear in his reply, which is as follows:

Mr. Lincoln's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, June 12, 1863.

Hon. Erastus Corning and others. Gentlemen: Your letter of May 19th, enclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held at Albany, New York, on the 16th of the same month, was received several days ago.

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions:—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the administration in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly a declaration of censure upon the administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And, from the two propositions a third is deduced, which is that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common government and country, despite the folly or wickedness, as they conceive, of any administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such I thank the meeting, and congratulate the nation for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means or measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it if there were no apprehension that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censures systematically cast upon me for what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limitation of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and on his being held for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and in criminal prosecutions, his speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more especially for his protection in times of civil commotion." And, apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted into our Constitution at the close of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted and applied during the civil wars and during our revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them after civil war, and before civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that these safeguards "have stood the test of sixty years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic." No one denies that they have stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if we except a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question but that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason—that is, not for the treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death—not yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crime; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply it to the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here it had been intimated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking; and, accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion thus begun soon ran into the present civil war; and in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been

preparing for it for more than thirty years, while the government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It undoubtedly was a well pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy the Union, Constitution and law all together, the government would, in a great degree, be restrained by the same Constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathies pervaded all departments of the government and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep on foot among us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders, and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as they were inaugurating, by the Constitution itself the "habeas corpus" might be suspended; but they also knew they had friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to help on their cause. Or, if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without ruinous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed to be very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the more measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensable to the public safety.—Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trials of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and this in quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse-thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for the ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers even in many of the loyal States?—Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the patriot than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this discussion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

One is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant, and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provision of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is the provision which applies to our present case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion,"—attests their purpose that in such cases, men may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. Habeas corpus does discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime; and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood.—If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. General John C. Breckinridge, General Robert E. Lee, General Joseph E. Johnston, General John B. Magruder, General William B. Preston, General Simon B. Buckner, and Commodore Franklin Buchanan, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably if we had seized them, the insurgent cause would have been much weaker. But none of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on habeas corpus were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicate their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that

such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They insist that such arrests shall not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation, and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the Constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional wherever the public safety does require them; as well in places to which they may prevent the rebellion extending as in those where it may be already prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interference with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as where they may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing men out of the army, as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, as against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted, in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the general." Now, if there be no mistake about this, if this assertion is the truth and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede that the arrest was wrong. But for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and to leave the rebellion without an adequate military force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warning upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands upon him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on a mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the constitution sanction, this punishment. Must shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong on this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain proceedings are constitutional when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, in absence of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in cases of rebellion or invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that Government can constitutionally take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not be lawfully taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a particular drug is not good medicine for a sick man, because it can be shown to be not good food for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting, that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury and habeas corpus, throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe that a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during temporary illness as to persist in feeding upon them during the remainder of his healthful life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speak as "Democrats." Nor can I, with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose that this occurred by accident, or in any way other than that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are sure to expand much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with, and aiming blows at, each other. But, since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that not all Democrats have done so. He on

whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the judge who rejected the Constitutional view expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on habeas corpus is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of President Jackson. And still more, of all those Democrats whose nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battle-field, I have learned that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of pertinent history.—After the battle of New Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, General Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be said the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. Louisiailier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jackson arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of habeas corpus to relieve Louisiailier. General Jackson arrested both the lawyer and judge. A Mr. Hollander ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick."—Gen. Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of habeas corpus, General Jackson took it from him, and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the general sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain till the ratification of the treaty of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the Southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the judge called General Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The general paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals would slow to have voted for the measure.

It may be remarked: First, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and, thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the habeas corpus, suffered no detriment whatever by that conduct of General Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress.

And yet, let me say, that in my own discretion I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift this responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course, I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specifically called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham. I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should have seemed to be a necessity for arresting him—and that it will afford me great pleasure to discharge him so soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by it. I further say, that as the war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A. LINCOLN.

GOOD LUCK.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck was to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, was to live upon eleven-pence and save a penny; good luck, was to trouble your hands with your own business, and to let your neighbor's alone; good luck was to fulfill the commandments, and do unto other people as we wished them to do unto us. They must not only work, but wait. They must plot and persevere. Pence must be taken care of, because they were the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God.

A Frenchman who wrote, several years ago, a book on "the Laws of Gastronomy," or the art of dining out, lays it down among his leading rules, that "A guest would be guilty of great injustice, should he speak ill of his friend within three hours after having dined with him. The gratitude should last as long as the digestion." A neat hit, that; and incalculating a doctrine of unquestionable soundness.

Fernando Wood's Ten Peace Propositions. At the Peace meeting in New York on Wednesday evening, Fernando Wood laid down the following ten propositions as capable of satisfactory demonstration. They embody the views of the Peace Democracy:

1. The war should cease, because it should never have been commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all, it is legal, not military.

2. Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality.

3d. Because, however legal and just at the commencement, it has been diverted from its ostensible original purposes, and made a war for the abolition of slavery and the extinguishment of the Southern States, as such, which, of course, as a consequence, subverts the Government itself.

4. Because it is made a pretext for the most outrageous and damnable crimes against the liberty of the citizen, the rights of property, and even against the form of government under which we have lived.

5. Because it is creating a stupendous public money debt, which must bear down labor, destroy capital, and finally cause national bankruptcy.

6. Because in the military it is establishing a new and dangerous power, which already overrides the Courts and the Constitution, and as history teaches us when once firmly established becomes permanent, despotic and tyrannical.—When military law subverts the civil law, liberty departs forever.

7. Because there is neither in the civil nor in the military departments of Government any man or men of sufficient mental power to successfully prosecute the war against the vastly superior statesmen and generals of the South.

8. Because the commercial wealth of the country, derived from trade, and largely enhanced by Southern products, must gradually disappear if this war continues. As yet artificial stimulants have supplied the defection of sound mercantile resources; but time must dissipate them, and then will follow a reaction, terrible, overwhelming and annihilating.

9. Because the popular enthusiasm, necessary to conduct the war and supply the failing armies, has subsided. Force by a draft, cannot supply the indispensable requisite. Republicans who have grown up with the idea of personal freedom, and right to political opinions and action, cannot be so suddenly changed as to become the willing instruments of power, and be used effectually against their own convictions of policy and right.

10. And, finally, because experience should admonish us that the overruling power is against us. We cannot succeed in what we have undertaken.—Hence, every dollar expended is thrown away, every life lost is a little less waste to so much toward national impoverishment, and every day's continuance of war, places an additional barrier between us and reunion, and drives another nail in the coffin of the Republic.

HOW A YOUNG SOLDIER REBUKED A GROWLER.—A professional growler was going on about the war, in a hotel a few weeks since, criticising everybody and everything, and denouncing our generals as blockheads and blunderers, when a young soldier, to whom the conversation was chiefly addressed, replied: "This war has done one thing at least. It has developed more military genius than any other war in history. Why, there are men in every village of the North, who, with their feet caked upon the stove, a cigar in their mouth, and a gin-cocktail in their hand, will fight a better battle in ten minutes than was ever fought by Caesar or Napoleon. I have no doubt there are those in this room who can capture Vicksburg and Charleston while a man is tying on his cravat, march into Richmond in forty seconds, and put down the rebellion in half an hour.—Hallock and Hooker are good enough as far as they go, but they have no military genius. To find that you must come North, and mix among the bar-room and fireside heroes." The growler subsided.

THE UMBRELLA.—The umbrella has been used from very remote antiquity, as is evident from carving and representations found among ancient ruins of Persia, Arabia and China. Nevertheless it was not used by men in England until during the last century, and it is said that Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786, was the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London. Even at that late period man carrying an umbrella was an object of ridicule, and excited the jeers of the people by his "offensiveness." Previous to the introduction of umbrellas, the hackney coach was the shelter of unfortunate pedestrians who happened to be caught in a shower; but it was customary, after their introduction, to keep a single umbrella at each of the coffee-houses, where, upon cases of emergency, was sent together with a boy to carry it.

The enrollment under the conscript law has been about completed in the Second Congressional District, without a single obstacle thrown in the way of the officers. As the K. G. Cs have not been organized in that section of the State as they have in other districts, the reason of this submission to law is apparent.—*Indiana Journal.*

The enrollment of Hendricks county has been completed without any serious resistance. The arrest and confession of the K. G. Cs had a salutary effect, virtually disbanding their lodges.—*Indiana Journal.*

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"Who Responsible?"

There has been manifested, in this county, quite a disposition to resist the enforcement of the law. In several townships armed men have endeavored to intimidate officers. In some townships the books of the enrolling officers have been stolen or seized by mob violence and carried away. This was not wont to be the conduct of the citizens of Putnam county. Heretofore they have been, not unworthy, celebrated as law abiding. Why then this change? What has caused the persons engaged in these efforts to resist the law, to pursue that course? Has the Government molested them? No. Has any one in Putnam county been "arbitrarily" arrested? No. Is there any pretense that such is the case? No. What, then, is the cause of this unwonted attempt to override, and disobey the law, and to overawe officers and deter them from discharging their duties?

For more than a year we have warned the party press and the leaders of the butternut democracy, that the tendency of their doctrines and teachings, was to provoke the citizen to resist the government, in the attempt to compel obedience to the law. Yet in the face of the warning thus given, the press and leaders of that party, have continued to inflame and poison the minds of their adherents against the government, by insidious appeals. Their dupes have resisted the law and will be punished for the crime. Men, good men, everywhere, are alarmed at the extent of the combination made under the influence of this teaching to disobey and resist the law. The elements of revolution have been invoked and the press and most of the party leaders say they cannot control them. Some, however, deserve credit for the effort they are making.

Just here we desire to ask the Editor of the *Press* one question: From what source did these men get the teaching that inspired them to these unlawful acts? They are not members of the Union party. They do not read our paper, nor attend Union meetings. They read the *Press* and listen to Voorhees and his compatriots, and lawlessness and bloodshed are the result. To whom will the *Press* account for its teaching?

Kentucky News.

From the *Louisville Journal* of Saturday we clip the following items from South-Eastern Kentucky: Specials to the Cincinnati papers state that a party of twelve guerrillas on Thursday, representing themselves as Morgan's men, came into Monticello and demanded the mail. The carrier had just left with it and came in safely. The same party crossed the river at Mill Spring and attacked our pickets, killing a horse. The firing alarmed the reserves, who drove the scamps back over the river. General Carter will have no mercy on these brigands, who bid fair to become numerous. Deserter's from Dragg's and Buckner's forces have been coming in during the week. Three from the former came from near Wartrace, and left Cleburne's division on the 7th inst. They confirm previous reports. Breckenridge's and McCown's divisions having left to reinforce Johnson. There was an inspection of a lot of oats received at Somerset this week, which revealed a deficiency of nearly 15,000 pounds in a lot of 40,000 pounds. Nine deserters came in from East Tennessee; seven from the First Regiment. They say they have been receiving but one pound of meat per day, and one pound of bacon per six days.—The privates are not allowed to read newspapers, unless they contain highly favorable news.

Important to Payers of the Income Tax.

The following information is of importance to the payers of the income tax—relative to the act to provide internal revenue to the Government and to pay interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, and an act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1862:

Section 9 imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars for delivering a false or fraudulent list.

Section 11 imposes a penalty of fifty per centum on the amount of tax, and a forfeiture of one hundred dollars for neglect or refusal to furnish the required list.

Blank applications for license will be furnished to those liable to take license. A blank form for the return of annual income, with full directions, will also be furnished.

Persons who may be omitted by the assessor are not at all excusable from the penalties mentioned.

All laws should be obeyed as constitutional until they are declared by the proper legal authorities as unconstitutional. No man has a right to set at defiance any law of the land, because it may be adverse to his notions of right or contrary to what he believes to be constitutional.—There are men set apart by the Government to determine what is constitutional and what is unconstitutional, thus relieving a vast number of people of a great burden.

Was there General Concert?

On Saturday before the mob at the house of Esqr. Sill, where young Fry was unfortunately wounded so severely, there was, we are informed, a meeting of a certain committee, for consultation, at the law office of a certain "Breckenridge candidate for Congress." What the object, or result of that constitution was we are not satisfactorily advised. We have heard that the object was to determine the course of the Democracy in regard to the conscription, and that the committee failed to agree. How much truth there is in these rumors, we cannot fully determine. One thing, however, is rather remarkable: Immediately after that meeting, commenced the efforts to prevent the enrollment. Sill, Scott, Siddens, Craig and Crawford were waited on either by committee, or by mob, and the books demanded, or the officers notified that any further work by them in enrolling, would imperil their lives. Previous to that consultation all was quiet. No intimidation or resistance had been attempted. This fact, taken in connection with the seemingly concerted action immediately following that consultation, in attempting to overawe the enrolling officers, and the forcible seizure of the books of some of them, might lead to the conclusion that the action of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, following the meeting of the committee, was determined upon in committee. We are not advised as to who constitute that committee, but have been told that some men who are on it, utterly repudiate the conduct which followed the meeting thereof. Whatever be the truth in the premises, we feel confident that the substantial men of the Democratic party will lend no countenance to the insane motives actuating those who interfered with the enrolling officers. No party or self-constituted authority, no secret obligations or oaths, will induce them to bring the horrors of civil strife to their own doors, and upon their neighbors.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.—As the new postal law went into effect on yesterday (Wednesday the 1st day of July, 1863,) we give this week on the first page of *Banner* a synopsis of its most important features. As the Postmaster at Greencastle as well as at all other points, has no other guide than the law by which to conduct his business, and as that law is strict and imperative, no person should feel offended when its provisions are carried out. Any law which the people are so generally concerned in as the postal law, should be well understood. We therefore offer no apology for giving our readers all the information we can touching the matter. It will be seen that postage on all domestic letters, (letters anywhere in the United States,) not exceeding one-half ounce, is uniform at three cents, and for each additional half-ounce or fraction thereof, an additional rate of three cents, to be prepaid by postage stamps. If not prepaid, double rates are charged. For unsealed circulars, two cents for three circulars. Drop or local letters two cents per half-ounce prepaid, and all letters and papers to be delivered in cities free of charge. The rate of newspapers not over four ounces in weight, to regular subscribers, is five cents per quarter for weeklies, and an additional five cents for each issue more than once a week. *Weekly newspapers free in the country where issued, the same as under the present law.* Single newspapers two cents prepaid. Books and other printed matter one cent per ounce.

The Indianapolis *Journal* learns that a company of Eastern capitalists have entered into an arrangement to build a broad-gauge railroad from Indianapolis to Vincennes, through Marion, Morgan, Owen, Greene and Knox counties. It is intended to be a connecting link of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The project is to use the New York and Erie road to Olen, N. Y., and build a line from there to Crestline, Ohio. From that point they will use the Bellefontaine or some other road from Crestline to Indianapolis. From Indianapolis the route will be as described above to Vincennes, and from there the Ohio and Mississippi road will be used to St. Louis.

Some time last fall a convention of editors assembled at Indianapolis for purposes connected with their business.—Contrary to usual custom, one or two of them had a little money. But a would-be gentleman by the name of John W. Stratton, believing that all the craft should be placed upon terms of equality, visited the two moneyed editors one night at the Bates House and relieved them of their cumbersome load; and as a reward for his disinterested services, the Common Pleas Court of Marion county on Thursday last sentenced the aforesaid Stratton to imprisonment in the penitentiary for four years.

"ARBITRARY ARRESTS" IN DIXIE.

We clip the following from a late number of the *Richmond Whig*:

John A. Hannah, Presley A. Howard and J. Dudley Nelson, arrested at Mount Sterling, Ky., for uttering treasonable language, arrived here yesterday and were placed in Castle Thunder to await trial.

Commencement Week at Indiana Asbury University.

Another leaf in the history of "Old Asbury" has just been turned, the twenty-fourth Commencement having closed on Thursday, the 25th of June. It was one of those rich annual Festivals at which all lovers of Education delight to be present.

The examinations of the several classes were ably conducted, and gave the highest degree of satisfaction. The facility with which the students answered the questions, solved the problems, and explained the propositions, evinced to all present, industry on their part, as students, and faithfulness on the part of the faculty, as teachers.

On Friday evening, June 19th, the Philological Literary Society, and on Saturday evening, the Platonic Society, held their Anniversaries, in which exercises the performers sustained well the honor of the societies which they were chosen to represent. They acquitted themselves very creditably, and showed great care in their preparation. On Sabbath, Dr. Bowman, the President, delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon to a crowded and attentive audience. His subject was:—"My Father, thou art the Guide of my Youth." It was, indeed, "a treat," rich in thought, and impressive in delivery, and we trust will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it, especially by those for whose benefit it was particularly intended. The Annual Lecture to the students was delivered on Sunday afternoon, by Rev Wm. H. Goode of Richmond, Ind. It was a plain and practical address, in which he clearly demonstrated the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures.

The address before the Literary Society, on Tuesday evening, by J. D. Howland, Esq., of Indianapolis, was, throughout, quite interesting. His subject was "Progress." On Wednesday evening, the Society of Alumni, together with a large audience, were entertained by Prof. W. H. DeMotte of Indianapolis, and Wm. H. Barnes of Centerville; the former in an address upon "Success," the latter in a poem, entitled "Nothing to Learn." Both were masterly efforts.

Thursday, June 25th, was Commencement day. At an early hour the audience began to assemble, and against the appointed time, 8 o'clock, the Chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Programme consisted of the following: Salutatory.—J. L. RIPPETOR, Sanford. The Broken Sceptre.—J. H. RUDELL, Allisonville.

Obedience to Nature's Laws the way to Success.—M. L. WELLS, Paris.

Act, Not Dream.—J. H. SHARP, Columbus, Ohio.

There is Mystery in Destiny.—J. L. RIPPETOR, Sanford.

A Preterition.—J. N. KERR, Wilmington.

Enthusiasm.—W. M. HOGGATT, Paoli.

The Story of Language.—THOMAS B. WOOD, Greencastle.

The Philosophy of History.—VALEDICTORY.—J. C. RIDPATH, Fillmore.

All the speeches were good, some excellent, and mostly well delivered. This was especially the case with the Valedictory by Mr. Ridpath. As he closed his speech he referred in behalf of the graduating class, in a very appropriate manner, to their previous association and communion as pupils, teachers and friends, to the present event in their lives, to the separation that now must take place, and to the active duties of life, upon which they were about to enter, and for which the institution had labored to qualify them, which deeply moved the hearts of many. They then received their diplomas to go forth to move in the different avocations of life, and we trust that such will be their course, that they may always reflect honor on their Alma Mater.

Farmers in Tennessee, within the rebel and bordering on the Federal lines, offer one-half of the standing wheat, which is a good yield, for cutting and harvesting it. The negroes have been run South, or through fear they would have themselves come into our lines, to such an extent that but few laborers are to be had. Union men are skulking in the swamps and forests as near their homes as they dare, and only visit them in the night time, for fear of being "conscribed" by the rebels. The owners of negroes are afraid to send them into the fields because of the danger that the rebels will pounce upon and carry them off. The consequence is, the people must suffer, and suffer needlessly, but for the rascally usurpers. Truly, when the wicked rule the people mourn.—*Ind. Gazette.*

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.—On this point, we have the following, under date of "New York, June 27th: The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d inst., says it was stated yesterday that a heavy force of Unionists had landed at some point on York river.

The Washington Republican says it is ascertained that Lee's force is north of the Potomac. Ewell is in Pennsylvania; Longstreet between Boonesboro and the Pennsylvania line, and Hill near Antietam, accompanied by Lee. The Republican further states that Hooker is just where he ought to be.

We see it stated that on the morning of the 23d, General Knippe issued a call for the able-bodied men of Carlisle, Penn., to organize as minute-men. The response was a force of sixty men out of a population of six thousand.

Hooker Relieved.

General Hooker, at his own request, has been relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac and is succeeded by Gen. Geo. G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer. We give Hooker's "farewell" to the army, as well as the address of Gen. Meade on assuming command:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—Hooker has issued the following farewell address:

In conformity with orders from the War Department, dated June 27th, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac.

It is transferred to Major General George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many well-fought fields.

Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion and sorrow at parting with comrades of so many battles—relieved by the conviction that the prestige and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a hearty and willing support.

With the earnest hope that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid you farewell.

[Signed.] JOSEPH HOOKER.

This was followed by an address from Gen. Meade, dated—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 25, 1863.—By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to the army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interest involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve, in command of this army, an eminent and accomplished General, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my comrades in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

[Signed.] GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

New Postage Law.

Important changes were made in the postal law by the recent Congress, and, among others, the following, in relation to the pre-payment of postage and box rents, which goes into effect on the 1st of July, should be carefully noted by the public:

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post-office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid therefor at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt and keep a record, which record shall be delivered to his successor.

It will be observed that the above section prohibits the delivery of any letter, newspaper, or mail package whatever, unless the postage thereon shall have been paid. Postmasters have their positive instructions to enforce this rule without favor to any, not having any discretion in the matter. All must conform to the imperative demand, and when the community come to understand this, there will not, we believe, be any difficulty in operating upon the new rule. And after all, it is the proper principle. Advance payment insures the Government against an infinity of petty losses which, in the aggregate, comprise a large sum, and actually constitutes a heavy drain upon the Department. Persons who intend to pay for their boxes can do so as well one time as another.

Postage on "drop letters" will be two cents on those weighing half an ounce, or less; and should they exceed that, two cents additional for each half ounce or fraction of the same, will be charged.—The postage must in all cases be pre-paid with stamps. Again, we remind the readers of the *Journal* that the new postal arrangements will be carried into effect on the first of the coming month—next Wednesday.—*Dayton (Ohio) Jour.*

The *Ind. Journal* of Saturday says: George H. Johnson and Jack Dennison, two convicted felons, managed, by some means, to get out of their cell in the United States Court House, and from thence into the street, on Wednesday night or early Thursday morning, and escaped. On Thursday Johnson was taken at Zionsville and brought back to this city. Yesterday he was taken to the State prison. Dennison has not been heard from yet.

General Rosecrans commenced a renewal of the war on Bragg on Tuesday of last week, and so far as we have any information, he has been entirely successful. His men has the utmost confidence in him, and believe that they can (with their gallant leader), whip the entire "Southern Confederacy" could they get at it. We confidently expect the most gratifying results from General Rosecrans's army.

The rebels have been committing great depredations in Pennsylvania during the past week, pillaging plantations and driving off large numbers of horses, cattle and hogs. We trust, however, that they will not be permitted to pollute free soil much longer by their unhallowed tread.

The reported capture of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks is probably premature, though such an event is liable to occur at almost any hour.

Assassination of Fletcher Freeman.

Our community was thrown into a high state of excitement last Thursday by a report which reached town in the forenoon that Fletcher Freeman, Esq., the enrolling officer in Cass and Jefferson townships had been shot dead. The suspense of doubt as to its truth was soon ended by the arrival of a messenger for the Coroner, and an order for a coffin. The sad intelligence cast a gloom over the countenances of our citizens, and caused a heavy weight of sorrow to rest on the minds of all.

The particulars as we have them are as follows: The people of the road district in which Mr. F. lived were that day called out by the supervisor to work on the road. Mr. Freeman started for the rendezvous of the road hands, when meeting—Shaw and Elzy Rasher, who were without tools, the two latter went back to his house for hoes—Fletcher pursuing his way alone. A few minutes after leaving him they heard the report of a gun, but paid no attention to it, thinking it was from hunters who had hounds after a deer; but one of them, who had been in the army, thought he recognized the cries as those of a man who was shot. They thereupon returned and found Mr. F. dead in a small ravine.

Shaw and Rasher then proceeded to where the hands had assembled and informed them of the fact. This was about 7 o'clock in the morning. He was shot in the left side, just below the ribs, the ball passing through and coming out near the spine. An examination of the surroundings revealed the fact that the assassin was secreted in the bushes at the road-side not more than 20 or 25 feet from his victim.—*Salvian Democrat.*

Mr. Freeman formerly resided in this county, and his aged father still lives in Pleasant Garden. He was a Democrat, too, but that did not save him from the vengeance of those Butternuts who have undertaken to assist the rebels by resisting the conscript law.

The Union Convention of Ohio did credit to the political sagacity of the men composing it. The candidates selected and the platform adopted were peculiarly adapted to uniting all shades of politicians, who love their country and desire the overthrow of the rebels. No old party hacks were put upon the track and no long prosy resolutions were adopted. Sterling men were selected and sterling principles avowed. We have no hesitancy in believing that the Union ticket will be elected by a majority exceeding 50,000.

We have already published the names of the candidates nominated, and the following are the resolutions that were adopted as embodying the principles upon which the Union men propose to make the fight:

"Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:—

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon the Nation by the infamous doctrines of nullification and secession promulgated by Calhoun and denounced by Gen. Jackson in 1832, and reiterated by the Convention held in the city of Columbus on the 11th. We denounce them as incompatible with the unity, integrity and power and glory of the American Republic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost vigor, till the authority of the National Government is re-established, and the old flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every State and territory of the Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Republic, we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices, and henceforth, till the war is ended, will draw no party line but the great line between those who sustain the Government and those who oppose it; between those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

Resolved, That immortal honor and gratitude is due our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party who withholds it; that sympathy with the army in its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it, and will remember, aid and support those who are disabled, and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our support of his earnest efforts to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the present Governor, David Tod, is an honest, able public servant, and that his official conduct deserves and receives the approbation of all loyal people."

A RECORD OF ALL DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says that the Surgeon-General has just commenced the work of making out a complete list of all soldiers who have died during the present war. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volunteer forces, and to give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death and place of death. This work will be of great value to the pension and land offices in future adjudications in regard to deceased soldiers, and will save the Government much expense and time in complicated cases which would otherwise arise.

The New York *Express* said in the morning after the receipt of authentic information of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania: "There is not a peace party in the North this morning an inch long, in consequence of the invasion of the Northern soil by rebel troops. When and while the enemy stood in his own States, there was a great party for peace, but it vanished the moment invasion came. We can see, infer, and reason from this how rebels feel when their States are invaded, and why and wherefore they act with such tremendous energy and unity upon their own soil."

The Revolutionary Copperhead.

There have been several allusions in our paper to Benedict Arnold, the Traitor and Copperhead of the Revolution. The following is a fuller quotation from his notorious "Proclamation," than we have yet given. It is the concluding paragraphs of that document, and ask our readers to compare it with the ordinary declarations and language of the Copperheads of the present time, here among us, which may be heard and read almost daily. Is not the language of then and now almost identical? Can you really discover any difference?—

Treason and torism are the same at all times, and will naturally exhibit themselves in about the same way. Read, and be astonished at the coincidence:

[From Benedict Arnold's Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States, issued October 20th, 1780.]

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but there is no individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?"

"Our country once was happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel that would have set the interest of Great Britain and America in a true light and cemented their friendship."

"I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty and safety, the first objects in taking the field."

"What is America, but a land of widows, orphans and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel indignity more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased until we are content with the liberality of the present country, which still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves."

The Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth, a loyal paper, and perhaps the most truly so of any paper in the State, takes the following correct view, in a late number, of the Northern Democracy in its present attitude:

We cannot look upon the position of the so-called democracy in the North, as any better than treason. It is treason, in its effects and consequences.

The principles announced by the Peace Democracy of New York and the late convention which nominated Vallandigham and Pugh in Ohio, are, considering the status of the country, practically an abandonment of the Union; and will, whether intended or not, give strength to the rebellion.

To wish the Nashville Union adds: And so say all loyal Southern men.—Away with this bastard Vallandigham Democracy. It is a cheat, an imposition, a lie. There is no democracy in it.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of June 22d, says:

"I understand that the Government has determined to adopt a plan for recruiting the army, which has been long under consideration, and that measure will be immediately taken to carry it into effect. By this plan it is hoped that a very large proportion of the two-years and nine-months' men, just discharged, may be induced to re-enlist for the war. These veterans are offered, in addition to the \$100 bounty and pay which all the national soldiers receive, a bounty of \$300, and to form a special corps, distinguished both from conscripts and from other three-years' men. The Government is to be reimbursed, man for man, for this \$300, from the substitute fund to be raised under the draft, and which by the terms of the act must be devoted to this purpose. These advantages are to be forfeited in case the men to whom they appeal do not avail themselves of them within a fixed time, which will probably be sixty days. The large bounty offered is to be paid in installments, to suit the convenience of the Government and the wishes of the soldier."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—GOING TO WORK.—We refer our readers interested in American iron to the proposals in our advertising columns of General Fremont, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, for four thousand tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for said road. The company are going to work on the grandest enterprise of peace in the midst of the most gigantic war in the history of any nation, because the men, the means and the enterprise of the loyal States are fully equal to the task of successfully prosecuting the war and the road at the same time. General Fremont's limitation of proposals for American iron is in pursuance of the Act of Congress on the subject under which this Pacific Railroad, before its completion will consume not less than two hundred and fifty thousand tons of rails for a single track—a mine of wealth to our iron manufacturers.—*New York Herald, June 12.*

HONOR TO THE LOYAL LEAGUES.—While the Copperheads of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, held their County Convention, resolved for peace, and refused to volunteer, although Stuart's Cavalry were threatening an advance into that county—18,000 Loyal Leaguers of Baltimore were under arms to oppose Lee. A pretty wide difference in the loyalty of the two.—*Ind. Journal.*

AFRAID OF TURNING ABOLITIONIST.—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says an unsophisticated Butternut of one of the back townships, says that the cause of the opposition of the Copperheads to the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, is from the fact that "every Democrat who goes into the army and lives to get home, is sure to come back an Abolitionist!"

Kentucky Rebels and Thieves.

From the *Louisville Journal* of Monday, we copy the following:

We learn from the Maysville Eagle that suits have been instituted by Hon. W. H. Wadsworth in favor of Messrs. Dessar and Calbertson, of that city, against James A. Connor, W. H. Everett and George W. Rodgers, three of the captured rebels, for damages sustained at their hands during the recent raid upon that city. Everett was recognized by Mr. Dessar as one of the leading spirits in robbing his store, and he even had on one of the stolen suits when being examined on the subject. Attachments have been issued upon their property to the amount of \$8,000.

The Eagle states that Joseph Gilpin, Robert Langhorn, and Henry Atherton have been arrested by order of W. H. Bierbower, Provost-Marshal. The two former are quite aged. The causes that induced their arrest have not yet been made public, but the Eagle infers that it was on account of some real or suspected complicity with the rebel raid.—Mr. Newdegate was also arrested, to be held to account for a number of horses that strayed from the rebels, and which he had gathered up and sent to Ohio.—Mr. Newdegate is a Government contractor in horse-flesh.

The character of these rebel guerillas are beginning to be developed. The Eagle says Jas. A. Connor, one of them captured at Triplett Bridge, was present at the murder of Major Sudduth last fall. He has been heavily ironed and confined in a separate cell. Another of the captured of Everett's gang, Hadden, beat a man to death with a club in Nicholas county about two years ago. He escaped punishment at the time by going to the rebel army. Another named Ballengal, from Nicholas, served five years in the Penitentiary at Frankfort. He was convicted for counterfeiting. An officer told a gentleman that at least forty of the party did not have to join the rebel army to learn how to steal. The horse-thief they released from jail in Maysville will find congenial company among them.

We learn that a disgraceful row occurred at Rockville on last Saturday. A butternut by the name of Paett had been despoiled of his emblem by a Union man. The butternut, becoming enraged at the loss of his badge, undertook to shoot the Union man, but in the course of the melee got the worst of the game himself, receiving a wound which will probably make a cripple of him for life. We think that butternuts should be permitted to wear their emblems unmolested, as their true position is thus more defined. We therefore hope that no more butternuts will be taken from rebel sympathizers.

The President's letter concerning "arbitrary arrests" will be found on the 1st page of the *Banner* this week, and should receive the attention of every American citizen. It is a most able and conclusive argument. It should silence at once those who are clamoring about the arrest of Vallandigham and others of similar stripe.

The operations of our army in the South-West are most satisfactory. Grant will soon take Vicksburg, Banks will be in possession of Port Hudson, (thus clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions,) while Rosecrans will whip the rebels at Chattanooga.

PATRIOTIC PRINTERS.—When Governor Curtin issued his call for troops for the defence of Pennsylvania, the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Dial*, a daily paper, immediately suspended publication and organized a company. Every man in the office volunteered—editors, printers and all.

We are glad to hear that the Union Club of this city continues to prosper and increase. Numerous members are admitted at every meeting. The club numbers, we believe, not far from eight hundred members. * is far from embodying all the progressive portion of the community. It is probable that not more than half the friends of free labor, who are citizens of Nashville, belong to the Club.—*Nashville Union.*

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF DAYS.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has 16 1/2 hours. At Stockholm, 18 1/2, and the shortest 5 1/2. At Hamburg, 19, shortest 7. At St. Petersburg, 19, shortest 6. At Finland, 21 1/2, shortest 2 1/2. In Norway, the day lasts from May 21st to July 32d, without any interruption; and in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half!

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made a speech in Chicago not long ago, a passage of which is thus reported:

In regard to the matter which was immediately before the meeting, he said: He believed the exercise of the power in any part of the United States to suppress newspapers is simply a question of time and necessity. In New Orleans, Gen. Butler suppressed newspapers, and even executed a traitor. Has anybody found fault with that? In many parts of the North papers have been suppressed, and justly so. In my opinion, the Executive is clothed with discretionary power in time of war to do what he deems fit and proper. He alluded to the revoking order. Probably the President thinks the time has not yet come when Chicago shall be put under martial law. But if any newspaper opposes the enforcing of the conscription law, or any other order the President thinks proper to give, that paper will be suppressed, and, if need be, martial law proclaimed. We desire, if possible, to have the loyal people of the North unite as one man, and we must have it practically so, or it is of no avail. He regretted that there were still two political parties. There should be but one, and that one united with the determination to put down the rebellion. But as it is, the President must control all men of all parties, and those who oppose the Administration will suffer the consequences. If the time comes and it becomes necessary, Mr. Lincoln will declare martial law even in Chicago. He hoped there would never be a necessity for such a measure.

PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Local Matters.

GREENCASTLE TIME-TABLE.

GOING NORTH.
1. Ft. A. 11:55 a.m. 1. Mail. 11:55 a.m.
2. Mail. 5:15 p.m. 2. Ft. A. 1:40 p.m.
U. T. SMITH, Agent.

GOING SOUTH.
1. Ft. A. 11:55 a.m. 1. Mail. 11:55 a.m.
2. Mail. 5:15 p.m. 2. Ft. A. 1:40 p.m.
U. T. SMITH, Agent.

TERRE-HAUTE & INDIAN RAILROAD.
Going East. Going West.
1st Train. 3:22 a.m. 1st Tr. 8:36 a.m.
2d Train. 5:15 p.m. 2d Tr. 10:36 p.m.

Trains Stop As Follows:
1st East at Staunton, Brazil, Reelsville, Junction, Greencastle, Fillmore, Clayton, Cartersburg and Plainfield.
2d East at Brazil, Junction, Greencastle, and Cartersburg.
1st West at Plainfield, Cartersburg, Clayton, Coatsville, Fillmore, Greencastle, Junction, Reels, Brazil and Staunton.
2d West at Plainfield, Cartersburg, Clayton, Coatsville, Greencastle, Junction and Brazil.

ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting at the Court House this (Wednesday, July 1st) evening, to fill Capt. Hawn's Company of six months men. Judge Matson, D. E. Williamson, Henry Severe, et al. will address the meeting. Turn out, one and all, and let there be a speedy response to this last call of the Government.

Another chance to volunteer is now offered, for the six months service, with an experienced officer. Capt. Skelton, late of the 21st Indiana, is now engaged in making up a company, his quarters for the present at Greencastle. Persons wishing to volunteer should call at once and put down their names.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We suppose Fillmore will be the principal point of attraction in this county, on next Saturday, the 4th instant. There being no celebration here, most of those who wish to celebrate the day will repair to that point, to which every body is most cordially invited. Those who can, will take baskets well filled with provisions, that all who may meet together on that occasion may be abundantly provided for. Good speakers will be in attendance to address the audience.

The Glee Club of the Indiana Institute for the Blind will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music in this city on Friday evening next, July 3d, at Thornburgh's Hall, to which they respectfully invite the public. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

We are indebted to our friend A. D. Billingsley, Esq., for a late copy or two of the *Nashville Union*.

We have received a letter from our friend Gus. H. Williamson who was at the time of writing with our forces in the rear of Vicksburg. He states that everything is progressing finely, and that Grant is fully prepared to carry on the work of the siege and at the same time "thrash" Johnson in the rear or any other rebel General that may take his place. As the letter contains nothing new, owing to the late hour at which it was received, we do not publish it.

A small squad of the 71st Ind. Regiment, under command of Sergeant James T. Johnston of this county, brought to this place on Friday night and lodged in the county jail four men from Monroe county, charged with attempting to resist the draft. These Butternuts were taken to Indianapolis on Saturday morning, where their cases will be properly attended to.

Our citizens are under obligations to the editor of the *Press* for the information that the majority here are so partisan in their feelings that they propose to hold an "exclusive partisan celebration" on the 4th. They will appreciate the kindness of the editor in his endeavor to (by falsehood,) incense the people of the country against the citizens of the town. In his last issue, the statement about a partisan celebration here is made with that intention. But the miserable effort will fail of its object.

The *Louisville Journal* asks, "Will the Peace Democrats of Indiana, who have been resisting the militia enrollment, be opposed to resisting the rebel raid into that State, or will they propose terms of peace to the robbers?"

Come out to the military meeting to-night at the Court-house.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

During the week ending June 27th, 1863.

Leonard D. Howard to M. H. Darnall, lot 94 in South Baldwin, for \$400.

Bank of the State of Indiana to Bryan and Lockridge, 320 acres in Warren township, for \$2,500. Quit claim.

Oliver Tousey to Bryan and Lockridge, 47 25-100 acres in Warren township for \$1,417.50.

A. R. Wright et al. to A. Lewis et al., trustees of Christian Church, lot 38 in Manhattan, for \$1.

Daniel Kuhn to Barbara Michael, part of lot 161 in Greencastle, for \$1,600.

John McKee (Sheriff) to James Gifford, part of lot 3207 in Greencastle, for \$130.

Luther T. Herrod to George P. Hendricks, part of lot 28 in New Mayville, for \$45.

Banner Receipts.

William H. Larrabee, \$1.00

John H. Wilson, 2.00

John T. Christy, 2.00

Wm. Fuzeler, 2.50

INDIANAPOLIS MARKET.—Flour, \$4.25 to 4.50 per barrel. Wheat, \$1 to 1.10 per bushel.—Butter, very dull all in. Cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.00 cwt. for fat quality; \$3.25 to \$3.50 for second rate. Calves bring from \$3 to \$5 per head. Hogs \$3.75 to \$4, and Sheep \$3 to \$3.25.

The Democrats of Jefferson, Marion and Mill Creek townships will celebrate the Fourth at George Hurst's Grove, two miles east of Mt. Meridian, on the National Road. Good speakers will be in attendance, who, together with the arrangements, will be announced by hand-bill. The "Loyal Leaguers" of our city having conceived an exclusive celebration of their own, of course no exception can be taken to Democrats imitating their example.—*Ind. Dist.*

In order to justify in some degree the treasonable and traitorous conduct of the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose midnight prowling for the past six months have been a terror to every peaceably-disposed person, no opportunity is passed, by those who scribble for the "Indiana Distress," to create the impression in the minds of the people, that those who are unconditionally favorable to the restoration of the Government, have an organization in their midst which is exclusive in its character and similar in its objects to those whose distinguishing trait is opposition to law and order and the shooting down of officers in discharge of their sworn duty to the Government. Briggs, or whoever wrote the above notice, knew very well that no "exclusive celebration" of our great national day is or has been contemplated by the "loyal leaguers," or any other class of individuals except the so-called Democracy which the writer in the "Distress" newspaper alludes to. Will the author of the article we quote please tell us, in the next issue of his organ, by what authority he makes the announcement that there is an "exclusive celebration" contemplated by "our" citizens or "loyal leaguers," as he derisively terms Union men, or in the absence of this information, take back his unfounded and groundless insinuation? We shall see whether he has honesty enough to speak.

BUGS ON VINES.—Every spring numerous inquiries are made how to protect vines from bugs. I am not troubled with any. Whether this is accidental, or the result of my practice, I wish the readers of the *Gentleman* to determine this spring. When a boy of 10 or 12, I had my little garden under my own care. My grand-uncle taught me that if I wished healthy vines, to soak my seed from 12 to 24 hours in wood soot and water.

It is stated in prominent papers that Gen. Grant has no expectation of an attack from Johnston. However that may be, Johnston certainly expects to attack, else he would not be strengthening himself in Grant's rear. Why did he go there, why does he remain there, and why is he drawing troops from all directions, if he does not expect to attack Grant in the hope of demolishing his army and saving Vicksburg? Would not he, if he does not intend to attack, take legions to the aid of Bragg and Lee?—*Lon. Journal*.

CANCER CURED, OR NO PAY.
Dr. SWANK will be at the Jones Hotel, the 11th and 12th of each month, and will attend to the treatment of the various kinds of chronic diseases, and especially cancers, with successful treatment of which he is scarcely excelled by any physician in the West,—he cures them or charges nothing for his services. We have no doubt but what the Dr. will render general satisfaction to his patients, as he is a regular graduate of one of the best Reform Medical Colleges in the United States, and stands high as a physician in his profession; he has also an experience of some twenty years in practice, but the Doctor's reputation is too well known to need any recommendation.

The Dr. discards the use of all poisons, making use only of innocent and effective remedies, selecting and preparing his medicines himself. They are pleasant to take, not sickening nor debilitating, but bracing, and consequently patients are not deprived of food or moderate labor, as he requires a sufficient amount of exercise to promote health.

The Doctor deals honestly with his patients; if he thinks he cannot benefit them he will tell them, as it is no physician's interest to deceive his patients; he carries a full supply of medicine, and charges low for his prescriptions. See his Circulars which contain thirty-five or forty certificates of cases of Cancer he has cured. He has more than a hundred Cancers, preserved in spirits, which he took out.

DOCTORS

PITCHLYNN & WILCOX.

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity.

The special attention given to operative surgery, diseases of the Eye and diseases of women and children.

Settlements required by cash or note when the case is dismissed. (July 2, 1863.)

State of Indiana, } SS:
PUTNAM COUNTY, }

William F. Kurtz }
vs. } Civil Action.
James H. Summers }

In the Common Pleas Court of Putnam County, in the State of Indiana.

November Term, A. D. 1863.

BEFORE ME, the undersigned Judge of said Court, in and for the County of Putnam, in the State of Indiana, on the 17th day of June, 1863, the above named parties, personally appeared, and being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is the true and correct copy of the judgment of said Court, in the above entitled case, to-wit: That the plaintiff do recover of the defendant the sum of \$100,000, with interest thereon from the date of the filing of said complaint, and the costs of said suit, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, within thirty days after the date of the filing of this judgment, and in default of payment thereof, the plaintiff do recover of the defendant the sum of \$100,000, with interest thereon from the date of the filing of said complaint, and the costs of said suit, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, within thirty days after the date of the filing of this judgment, and in default of payment thereof, the plaintiff do recover of the defendant 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About Water.
Almost all children are fond of water. Even the baby kicks and crows in his bath-tub, and as soon as he can walk or waddle, if his nursery door is open, he is out of it and making for the nearest brook, to the alarm of all his friends.—Boys delight to wade in the water; not country boys merely, who have springs and brooks for playmates, where the banks are blue with violets or yellow with cowslips, but unfortunate city boys whose only "water privilege" is a muddy stream in a gutter. There was once a delicate little boy, born in a palace and delicate in a nursery full of beautiful furniture and golden toys. When he was four years old his grandmother, who was a queen, brought him a quantity of elegant birthday presents. The little boy looked at them all very patiently, and then went to the window to watch the rain falling outside. It was very wet and he was not allowed to go out; so he stood at the window there were little drops running down on both sides of the glass. "Don't you like your toys?" asked his grandmother. "O yes, I like them very much," said he, "but if you will only let me run about in that beautiful puddle, you may take back all the things you have given me."

It is quite right that we should be fond of water, for we could not live without it much longer than a fish. All the fruits and vegetables of which we are so fond are largely composed of water, and as much as five-sixths of our own bodies is of the same material. This is why we can live without food a great deal longer than we can without drink. In fevers people go without solid food for weeks, yet if they had no drinks they would die of thirst in a very short time. It is well for us that water is plenty. Nearly three-quarters of the whole world is covered with it, and there is always a great deal of it overhead in the sky. You often see the broken clouds looking like waves of the sea; they are waves of a very light sea, lighter than air, and floating on it as snow and ice float on the river. Water is almost always beautiful; in the white clouds and white snow, in the sparkling ripples and dew-drops, in the clear brooks that ripple over moss, and in the ponds and lakes that are like great blue eyes looking up to the sky. It is beautiful when it is at work, turning mills and carrying ships and watering flowers; but if it lies idle for a long time, it becomes ugly and hateful as laziness itself.

OLD DR. BRECHER'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.—"Excepting exemption from sin, intense, vigorous, unintermitting action is the greatest pleasure of mind. I could hardly wish to enter Heaven did I believe its inhabitants were idly to sit by purring streams, fanned by balmy airs. Heaven, to be a place of happiness, must be a place of activity. Has the far-reaching mind of Newton ceased its profound investigations? Has David hung up his harp as useless as the dusty arms in Westminster Abbey? Has Paul, glowing with God-like enthusiasm, ceased itinerating the universe of God? Are Peter and Evertan and Edwards and Payson and Everts idling away eternity in mere psalm-singing? Heaven is a place of restless activity, the abode of never-tiring thought. David and Isaiah will sweep nobler and loftier strains in eternity, and the minds of saints, unclogged by cumbersome clay, will forever feast on the banquet of rich and glorious thought. My young friends, go on then; you will never get through. An eternity of untrailing action is before you, and the universe of thought is your field."

PAINTED PAINTS.—There is a bad habit among the manufacturers of painting these articles upon the inside. It gives them a pallid look, but it is a cheat.—That is the first objection to it; it covers up bad timber and bad joints, and makes the bucket look sound when it is not.—But this is the least mischief. We get the dirty paint instead of the clean wood to drink from. Sometimes the compound can be plainly tasted when the buckets are new. But whether it can or not, it is there, and in process of time it has to be swallowed. The best paints will wear off with use, as any one may see by looking at the inside of a pail that is a few years old. The worst of it is that the paint is a poison, and that sooner or later we have it to take. There is more harm done in this way than is commonly suspected. The mineral ingredients that go into these mixtures are among the very dangerous poisons in existence.—They are insidious, long working and difficult if not impossible even, to be thrown off the system. Others that are more active and violent might be nearly or quite harmless, taken in so small quantities. But little or much of these, they are sure to do their work of mischief. It is one of those evils so easy to be remedied, that we hope makers and buyers will agree to sell and use only a clean, sound, and wholesome article.

JOHN A. DORGAN, of this city, is the author of the following fine poem, which expresses a great thought with noble feeling. Mr. Dorgan has written many poems of equal interest, contained in a remarkable volume entitled "Studies," to which we shall pay more especial attention at some future time. The lines suggesting "Fate," have perfect brevity, simplicity, and depth, and comprehend in brief a philosophy. Just expression like this is seldom equalled, and a volume of kindred poems should have place in our best and truest literature:

FATE.
These withered hands are weak,
But they shall do my bidding, though so frail,
These lips are thin and white, though soft and frail,
The appointed words to speak.
Thy sweet I can forgive,
Because I know the strength of destiny;
Until my task is done I cannot die,
And then I would not live.

PANICS.—The following eastern story contains a moral well suited to the present time: "There is an old story in the east of a man journeying, who met a dark and dread apparition. 'Who are you?' said the traveller, accosting the spectre. 'I am the plague,' it replied. 'And where are you going?' rejoined the traveller. 'I am going to Damascus to kill 3,000 human beings,' said the spectre. Two months afterwards, the man returning, met the same apparition at the same point. 'False spirit!' said he, 'why dost thou deal with me in lies? Thou declaredst thou wert going to slay 3,000 at Damascus, and lo! thou hast slain nearly 30,000.' 'Friend,' replied the plague, 'be not over-hasty in thy judgment; I killed indeed but my 3,000—far killed the rest.'"

GREENCASTLE FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would say to Farmers, Mill owners and all concerned, that having increased our facilities for manufacturing Machinery, we are prepared to furnish almost any thing in the foundry and machine line; such as Mill Irons, Engines, Cold and Hot Water Pumps, Furnace Fronts, Grates, Bars, Stand Pipes, Governors, &c.; Penn's Patent Wheat Drills, Sugar Mills, of six different patterns, Cider Mills & Presses, House Fronts, Steam Cutters & Johnson's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator, the only

SHELLER
that will shell, clean and separate the corn from the cob. Door Sills and Caps, Window Sills and Caps, Iron Fencing for Yards and Graves, Iron Gates and Posts, Farm Mills, Sugar Kettles, Sifters and Lids, Dog Irons, Coal Grates, Cistern Tops, Hand Lathes, Saw Mandrels, Horse Plates and Dies.

Horse Powers, Repairs for Richmond Horse Powers and Threshing Machine,
warranted to fit, and at the same prices as at Richmond. We also sell the celebrated

**RUSSEL
REAPER & MOWER,
AND
RICHMOND PLOWS!**

Also, GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

For further particulars, see Circulars.—All orders filled promptly, and all machinery warranted as represented. CASH paid for old Copper, Brass and Scrap Iron.
WM. D. WILSON & SON.
A small quantity of Pure Flax Seed to loan.
[April 6th.]

**THE BUCKEYE
Reaper & Mower.**

1st.—It is a two wheeled Machine—the wheels supporting the frame and both Driving Wheels and operate together or independently, as required, in driving the Knives.

2nd.—Instead of Gears, each Driving Wheel has two Pawls which work into Ratchets, and drive the Gearing.

3rd.—The Knives never work when the Machine is back ed, and it takes no more power than to back an empty cart; this is an excellent feature, and prevents injury to the Knives when a small stone or other obstruction gets caught between them and the fingers.

4th.—The Cutter Bar is attached to the frame by a double hinge joint which allows it to follow the surface of the land without being affected by the working of the frame, and over rolls or bridges, and through holes, the independent action of the Cutter is perfect—either end of the bar rising without affecting the other—and at no time has it to sustain the frame and gearing, as is the case with machines when the bar is rigidly attached.

5th.—The cutters are easily raised to pass obstructions by means of the lever, which is always under the control of the operator.

6th.—The Cutter Bar is in front of the Driving Wheels, and the seat in the rear, thus enabling the driver to see the operation of the cutters without interfering with his driving, and avoiding those dreadful accidents which have frequently occurred when the seat is directly over, or a little in advance of the cutter.

7th.—The Gearing is all permanently arranged in the center of the frame, distant from the driving wheels, thus avoiding all tendency of being clogged up with mud or dirt.

8th.—The Cutter Bar is attached to the Machine by means of Hinges, can be folded up on the top of the Machine without moving the Connecting Rod, Knife or Track Clearer.

9th.—The frame, in front of the Cutter Bar, thus avoiding all tendency of clogging at the rear Shoe, in passing over cut grass.

10th.—There is a Wheel on the Shoe next the Gearing, in front of the Cutter Bar, thus avoiding all tendency of clogging at the rear Shoe, in passing over cut grass.

11th.—The off shoe is only 2½ inches wide, and the last Knife cuts no more than any other; therefore leaving no ridge or high stable at the end of each swath.

12th.—The Cutter Bar can be raised or lowered by means of a steel Spring Shoe at off end, and an adjustable Wheel at the inner Shoe.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
DORSEY & ANDERSON,
april 16-3m. Agents.

**GRAND RALLY
AT THE
CHEAP
FURNITURE STORE**

On the North Side of the Public Square, Greencastle, Ind.,
FORMERLY kept by L. Fisher, but having bought his entire stock, and added a large lot of

NEW FURNITURE,
at low prices, I feel confident that I can sell to all who will come and look through my stock and prices. My motto is "quick turns and small profits."

Country Produce
of all kinds, or CASH, will be taken in exchange.
If 100,000 feet of Lumber wanted, for which cash will be paid.
A. L. MORRISON, Salesman.
April 23

FOR SALE—A large Farm, well situated; one of the best, enclosed and in grass and good cultivation; houses and out houses, orchards of selected bearing fruit, plenty of shrubbery, lasting running water, barns, carriage house and wood house; near Rail Road. The farm is susceptible of division if needed sary. For description and terms apply to
W. H. THORNBURG,
March 18, 1863. Real Estate Agent.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—A two-story frame House with eight rooms and kitchen, cellar, out houses, fruit and shrubbery, elegantly situated, good well and cistern, good neighborhood, with not less than ½ of an acre. Terms easy.—Apply to
W. H. THORNBURG,
March 18, 1863. Real Estate Agent.

NOTICE.
WE, the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Richard S. Tenant, deceased, hereby give notice that they will sell at private sale, the farm known as the Tenant farm, near Greencastle, consisting of 240 acres and particularly described as follows: The east half of the south-west quarter of section 27, town 14, range 4; the west half of the south-east quarter of section 27, town 14, range 4, containing 160 acres; the west half of the north-east quarter of section 34, town 14, range 4, containing 80 acres. Terms of sale can be ascertained by calling on either of the subscribers.

WM. E. TENANT,
JOHN G. TENANT,
Greencastle, June 14, '63. Executors.

NEW FROM VICKSBURG! THE Mississippi Opened! and so is the New York STORE.

Slavens & Buskirk
HAVING purchased the entire STOCK of GOODS, owned by E. T. Keightley, will continue business at the old stand, where you will find everything

Suited to the Wants of the People.
**STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS,**
consisting of Domestic Drills, Prints, rich Fancy Dress Goods, &c., &c., with the largest

**STOCK
OF
CLOTHING**
ever brought to this market, and at low prices. PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price. Our terms are

CASH,
which enables us to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call at No. 5 Thornburgh's Block, where you want cheap goods and a high price for your produce. **SLAVENS & BUSKIRK.**
Greencastle, Feb. 25th, 1863.

READ AND DIGEST!
RECEIVED from DORSEY & ANDERSON the amount annexed to our names, in Script Dividends, as our share of the profits on our insurance for the year 1861:

T. W. Williamson, \$ 8 00
L. Kuissner, 4 00
P. Buck & Brother, 15 00
D. L. Southard, 15 00
J. R. M. Allen, 3 00
E. D. Anderson, 6 00
Levi Cohn, 3 00
R. S. Dorsey, 5 00

Remember to insure your property in the Security Insurance Company, as it pays the policy holder Three-Tenths of the profits.
Feb. 18. DORSEY & ANDERSON.

PIANOS!
I am now receiving a full assortment of **PETERS, WEBB & CO.,**
OVERSTRUNG NEW SCALE
PIANOS. Those who want a

No. 1 Instrument
For a Christmas and New Years Present would do well to call and see my PIANOS before purchasing elsewhere, as I do not intend to be undersold by any one. I have also, **SHEET MUSIC,**
and Italian Guitar, and Violin Strings.

Rooms—East side of the Public Square, Greencastle, Ind.
Dec. 18th 1862. T. J. JOHNSON.

Frost's Liniment, a certain and effectual cure for Rheumatism.
Frost's Liniment will cure Tonsillitis in six hours.
Frost's Liniment will cure Diphtheria.

Frost's Liniment will cure Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, Weakness or Stiffness of the Joints.

Frost's Liniment will cure the most obstinate Headache in fifteen minutes.

Frost's Liniment will cure Diarrhea, taken in doses from five to fifteen drops once in two hours.

Frost's Liniment is the Farmer's Remedy.

Frost's Liniment will cure the Fistula.

Read the following:
Shelby Co., Ill., Feb. 22, 1863.

Dr. Frost, Dear Sir: I have just cured a bad case of Fistula on a horse of mine, with one bottle of your excellent Liniment.

G. W. BARRAUGH.
Manufactured and sold at wholesale by
DR. J. M. FROST,
95 East Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Also by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

Music! Music!
Just Opened!
THREE OF
KNABE & CO'S
MAGNIFICENT
7 OCTAVE AGRAFFIC SCALE
PIANO FORTES
INCLUDING ONE FULL CARVED
PALOR GRAND!

All Music Lovers, as also Buyers, are invited to call and examine these **MUSICAL GEMS!**
The KNABE

having already attained a world-wide reputation, their latest improvement, the *agraffio* table, renders them now unapproachable by any other make.

All in want of a truly First Class Piano will please call and examine these Instruments. Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists, sent free to any address upon application.

Importer and Dealer in Pianos and Musical Merchandise.
Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 12, 1863-3m.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000.

THIS Company dispatches from Greencastle, Ind., in charge of trusty and competent Messengers, with Iron Safes for the security and safety of money and valuables, by fast passenger trains, Daily, the following express—

Two Expresses, daily, for Terre-Haute, Brazil, Rockville, Decatur, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis and all points West.

Two Expresses, daily, for Indianapolis, Cambridge City, Richmond, Connersville, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, Hamilton, Cincinnati and Louisville.

Two Expresses, daily, for Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston, New York and points in the Eastern States and the Canadas.

One Express, daily, for Crawfordsville, Lafayette, Michigan City, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Peru, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and the North West.

Most of the above named places being reached by the American Express Company, exclusively, and the time made by them to and from New York, Boston and the East, being quicker by eight to twelve hours, than any other Company. Shippers will save time and money by having their Goods, Packages, &c., marked and shipped by the American Express Company. For further information enquire at the Store of **DORSEY & ANDERSON,**
Agents American Express Co.,
Greencastle, Ind.
Sept. 18th, 1862-3m-6c.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned continues the CLOTHING business in all its branches, at the old stand, on the

South Side of the Public Square, where every article in my line may generally be found, such as
CLOTH, CASSIMER, SATINETT, JEANS, and TWEEDS, and in the season FARMER'S SATIN, LUSTRE and LINEN

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
OF STYLE AND QUALITY TO SUIT.

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Drawers, Hosiery; also, a general Assortment of **HATS AND CAPS.**
In fact everything in Gent's Clothing.

Particular attention paid to **MANUFACTURING ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.**
CUTTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

I also have a good stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets and piece goods generally.

I am agent for the celebrated L. M. Singer's **SEWING MACHINE.**

This is generally considered to be the best in use for every kind of sewing. Said Machines will be furnished in Greencastle at New York prices with freight added.

Thankful for the marked kindness shown me for the past twenty-three years by a generous public, I hope, by strict attention to business to still share their confidence and patronage.
Respectfully, R. M. ALLEN,
Greencastle, Feb. 5th, 1863.

N. B. I am sorry my necessities are such that I am compelled to call upon all who may be indebted to me for years or months, to call and pay, as I greatly regret what is due me to enable me to renew my stock. Let none think me is not included in the above, but if you owe me, take the words of Nathan to David to thyself, viz., "Thou art the man!"
Respectfully, J. R. M. A.

**TO THE PEOPLE!
ON HAND AGAIN!**

The undersigned is now receiving—
**EAGLE PURE WHITE LEAD,
FRENCH ZINC WHITE,
ENGLISH RED E AD,
VENITIAN RED,
SPANISH BROWN,
LAMP BLACK,**

Together with a full assortment of all kinds and colors of
Pure Paint!!

Also all kinds of
**VARNISHES
AND
DRYERS,**

and offers the same to Builders and Painters at prices, low enough, to suit the present hard times.
CONRAD COOK, Druggist,
March 21, 1863.

**YOUTH'S
COPPER TIP
BOOTS.**

THREE cases of Youth's Copper Tip Boots just received at the Greencastle Boot and Shoe store.

Misses'
Thick Solid BALMORAL GOAT, CALF and MOROCCO.

Ladies'
Thick Solid BALMORAL CALF and GOAT at the Greencastle Boot and Shoe store.

FRENCH CALF BOOTS!
Gents'
FRENCH CALF Sewed and Pegged Dress Boots.

The attention of Buyers is requested to the SECOND STOCK of

Boots & Shoes
now arriving at the Greencastle Boot and Shoe store, which will be found to consist of a prime assortment suitable for winter wear.

JOS. H. ALDRICH,
Nov. 25, 1863-3m.

MERRILL & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, NO. 25 EAST WASHINGTON ST., Indianapolis, Indiana.

WOULD call attention to DEALERS and the PEOPLE generally, to their LARGE Stock of Law, Theological,

Miscellaneous
AND
**SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

100,000 pounds Rags wanted, for cash or exchange for Goods.
Apr. 11, 1861.

ENGINES, &C., &C., &C.
HASELMEYER & VINTON,
Washington Foundry and Machine Works,
May 1, 1862. Indianapolis, Ind.

**PURE
WHITE
LEAD!**
a very heavy Stock of
eagle pure
THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
in 25, 50, 100 and 500 lb. Kegs, now receiving or sale at the very lowest prices.
CONRAD COOK, Druggist,
March 21, 1861.

**CHEAPER
Than The Cheapest!**
CLEAR & PURE AS CRYSTAL,
IS THE
Coal Oil
Sold at
**CONRAD COOK'S
DRUG STORE.**

Greencastle, Feb. 13, 1863-3m.

A. R. BRATTIN,
(Formerly with L. Oskamp, Cincinnati, O.)
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES, &C.,
East Side Public Square, Greencastle, Ind.
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry Carefully Repaired,
Greencastle, March 7th, 1861.

REMOVAL.
DR. Cloud has removed his DENTAL OFFICE, to the South-East corner of the Public Square, near of Lilly's Drug Store.
July 13th, 1862.

**GROCERIES
For 1862.**
R. S. COX & SON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
LIQUORS, T BACCOES, CIGARS,
Nails, Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.,
NOS. 148 & 150,
MAIN STREET,
TERRE-HAUTE, IND.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the public to the following card:
WE HAVE AS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Owing to the unsettled state of our Nation affairs, all business is now conducted on the CASH SYSTEM, and HEREAFTER WE WILL SELL EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and, consequently, have resolved to offer Goods low and hold out such inducements as will convince all that
CASH will buy Goods Cheaper than even GOOD CREDIT.

Our Senior Partner is a resident of Cincinnati, and devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to PURCHASING STOCK for our House, being constantly in that and the Eastern Markets, with Cash in hand to buy Goods, and, therefore,

We can Compete, SUCCESSFULLY, WITH ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST.

Our brand of **Peach Valley Whiskey** We warrant equal to the best brands of Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.

Always in store a large stock of the following *Favorite Brands of Whiskey*, which cannot be surpassed in **QUALITY or PRICE:**
Russell's Mountain Dew, a pure Rye Whiskey.)
Brown's XX Whiskey, (a Copper Distilled Corn Whiskey.)

COAL & CARBON OIL.
Particular attention paid to filling orders received by Mail, and general satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by fair dealing, to be favored with an increased continuance of the same.

R. S. COX & SON.
Terre-Haute, February 16, 1862.
Feb. 25th 63-td.

Eagle White Lead! Eagle White Lead!! Eagle White Lead!!! Chrome Green, Paris Green, Verdigris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Red, and Paint of all kinds & Colors (warranted pure), for sale Lower than ever, at **COOK'S DRUG STORE,** N. W. Cor. Public Square, Greencastle, July 2, 1860-td.

RECEIVED THIS DAY!
ANOTHER
**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
COAL OIL LAMPS.**

Direct from the Manufacturers, WHICH for Beauty of Finish and Style cannot be surpassed in the market.

For sale at the Lowest Figures, at
C. COOK'S Drug Store,
July 2-60-td.] N. W. cor. Public Square

**3 BARRELS
Of A No. 1
COAL OIL!**

Now receiving; the same will be sold at lower figures than ever, at
COOK'S Drugstore.
March 21, 1861.

THOSE wishing a good Watch Clock or anything in the Jewelry line, would do well to call at J. R. BRATTIN'S Jewelry Store, East side of the Public Square, where they will find a fine assortment of Goods in that line, and at lower prices than elsewhere.

**THE OLD & WELL ESTABLISHED
FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS!**
OF
CHARLES J. KIMBALL

Is still the place to get your furniture on the most reasonable terms. Yielding to the necessity of the times, and owing to the advances I possess for manufacturing, I am now prepared to sell any article of Furniture at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

My Work will bear the test of time, as my old customers can abundantly testify; and is not put up hastily for mere show, but while made in the latest style, it is also substantially and well put together by practical and experienced workmen.

I have every article that can be thought of in the furniture line; and persons wishing anything will consult their own interest by giving my rooms an examination before buying elsewhere.

To be short and explicit, I am selling as low as any other house, while my Furniture cannot be surpassed in beauty of finish and durability.
CHARLES J. KIMBALL,
Greencastle, April 3d, 1862-td.

J. C. JONES,
S. E. Corner Public Square,
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA,
DEALER IN

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Pain's, Oils, Brushes, &c.; also Pomades, Hair Oils, Hair Bays, Soaps, Colognes, Perfumery, and
Fancy Articles,
LETTER, CAP and NOTE PAPER, Pens, Pencils, Ink, and other articles kept by Druggists generally.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully Compounded.
If having purchased our stock low for cash, we will sell at the very lowest Cash Price.
[Apr 23-1863-td.]

**NEW SUPPLY
—OF—
SHOES**
NOW OPENING FOR THE Spring and Summer
TRADE!
AT THE
**GREENCASTLE
SHOE STORE!**

Ladies'
Fine Cloth Balmorals, fine Kid Balmorals (thick and thin soles), fine Morocco Balmorals (thick and thin soles), fine Cloth Gaiters, fine Buskins, fine Slippers;

Misses'
Fine Cloth Balmorals, fine Morocco Balmorals, fine Kid Balmorals, fine Kid and Morocco Balmorals, Children's Cloth Gaiters & Ankle Ties;

Gents'
Cloth Balmorals, Cloth Gaiters, Calf Gaiters, Calf Balmorals, Oxford Ties;

Boys' Calf and Balmoral Ties.
JOS. H. ALDRICH,
may 6-1863-td.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE.
ACRES of Farming land—50 acres cleared and under cultivation, situated in Jefferson township, Putnam county, Ind.

40 ACRES in Cloverdale township—30 acres cleared and under fence, in a good farming region, 4 miles from Cloverdale Station on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

For particulars enquire of W. B. Sandy, Esq., who lives adjoining the premises.
PARKER S. BROWDER,
Greencastle.

LITTLE'S HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. Washington and New Jersey Streets,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A. R. HYDE, Proprietor.

Carriages and vehicles of every description ready for hire, at all hours, day or night.

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS
for sale at A. R. BRATTIN'S, in room lately occupied by Messrs. Carter & Co., Grocers, East Side Public Square.

FOR SALE—Several Houses and Lots; Houses 1 story, 1½ and 2 do high. For description and terms apply to
W. H. THORNBURG,
March 18, 1863. Real Estate Agent.

Just Received! A CHOICE LOT OF **Fluid Lamps,** Of all kinds and sizes, for sale low at **COOK'S Drug Store** D. E. WILLIAMSON. ADD. DABOY WILLIAMSON & DABOY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office, up-stairs in the Ash Brick, North Side of Public Square, Greencastle, Ind.

IF you will give prompt attention to all Professional business entrusted to their care, in the and adjoining counties. [ly 27-59.]

**Deodorized Coal Oil!!
Deodorized Coal Oil!!!
CLEAR AS A CRYSTAL,**
Just received and for sale at the
Lowest Prices, at
COOK'S Drug Store,
N. W. Cor. Public